



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/966,259	10/01/2001	Richard C. Rose	2000-0572	5143
7590		08/14/2007	EXAMINER	
MR. S. H. DWORETSKY			WOZNIAK, JAMES S	
AT&T CORP ROOM 2A-207			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
ONE AT&T WAY			2626	
BEDMINSTER, NJ 07921				
		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
		08/14/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/966,259	ROSE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	James S. Wozniak	2626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 June 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 01 October 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. In response to the office action from 5/16/2007, the applicant has submitted a request for continued examination, filed 6/6/2007, arguing to traverse the art rejection based on the limitation regarding a probability value associated with a probability of the user being in a particular acoustic environment (*Amendment, Pages 2-3*). Applicant's arguments have been fully considered, however the previous rejection is maintained due to the reasons listed below in the response to arguments.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they are not persuasive for the following reasons:

The applicant argues that the final Office Action from 3/6/2007 was improper because a new grounds of rejection was established, but these new grounds were not necessitated by the amended claims because the limitation that was added to claim 1 was "already included in claim 11" (*Amendment, Page 3*). Specifically, the applicant refers to the limitation regarding "a probability value associated with a probability of the user being in a particular acoustic environment" that was added to claim 1 from claim 11 (*Amendment, Pages 2-3*). This limitation was also added to additional independent claims 13 and 21, but was not included in their

previous corresponding dependent claim sets. The applicant continues to argue that this limitation was acknowledged by the examiner and not addressed, but also notes that appears that the examiner asserts that the “acoustic data” recited in the Office Action (*Page 3*) corresponds to the claimed probability value (*Amendment, Pages 2-3*).

In response, the examiner has carefully reviewed the final Office Action from 3/6/2007 and has determined it to be proper for the below given reasons:

The examiner did acknowledge that the limitation regarding “a probability value associated with a probability of the user being in a particular acoustic environment” was added to the independent claims *in addition to* the further and *previously unclaimed* limitation regarding “compensating a speech recognition model based on the user profile” (*Prior Office Action, Page 2*). Previous claim 11 (*from the 7/5/2006 amendment*) did recite “a probability value associated with a probability of the user being in a particular acoustic environment” as the applicant pointed out on Pages 2-3 of the amendment. It is noted, however, that previous claim 11 included this limitation in combination with the recitation of “personal account information that includes administrative information relating to an end user”. It is also noted that this personal account is not the same as the additional limitation regarding “compensating a speech recognition model based on the user profile.” This difference is further evidenced by the fact that the “personal account information” from claim 11 was not canceled even with the “compensating” limitation added to claim 1.

Since neither previous claim 11, nor any of the other claims made mention of ““compensating a speech recognition model based on [a] user profile,” it was this limitation which necessitated the new grounds of rejection incorporating Besling et al (*U.S. Patent:*

6,363,348). Also, upon further reconsideration of the Komori et al reference (*U.S. Patent: 7,050,974*), in light of the amended claim scope and in view of the Besling reference required with respect to the amended claims, it was noted that Komori in Col. 5, Lines 3-35 teaches “a probability value associated with a probability of the user being in a particular acoustic environment.” This point will be explained below in further detail.

Also, the examiner has fully reviewed the applicant’s arguments submitted in the after final rejection from 5/7/2007 and found no arguments that could have been addressed in the advisory action regarding “a probability value associated with a probability of the user being in a particular acoustic environment.” Rather, the applicant’s arguments seem to be solely directed to the ““compensating a speech recognition model based on [a] user profile” (*AF Amendment from 5/7/2007, Pages 2-10*), which were fully addressed by the examiner in the advisory action from 5/16/2007.

Thus, since it was the addition of the *previously unclaimed* “compensating a speech recognition model based on [a] user profile” to the claims which changed the claim scope and necessitated the new grounds of rejection incorporating the Besling et al reference, the examiner notes that the final rejection from 3/6/2007 was proper.

In addressing the applicant’s argument that the “acoustic environment” referenced in Cols. 3 and 5 of Komori does not matches the recited “probability value associated with a probability of the user being in a particular acoustic environment,” the examiner will explain in further detail why these recited passages read on the aforementioned claim limitation.

In Col. 5, Lines 3-35, Komori recites a method for updating a speech recognition model based on environmental noise data that interferes with a user's speech. Specifically, this process is performed through "Parallel Model Combination" or PMC (*Col. 5, Lines 3-35*). PMC creates a noise-adapted speech recognition model by combining a speech recognition model distribution with different types of environmental noise model distributions (*Col. 3, Lines 31-38*). It is these environmental noise models that correspond to the claimed "probability value associated with a probability of the user being in a particular acoustic environment" because the noise models used in parallel model combination are known to be *Gaussian probability distributions* of different noise environments (*Gaussian distributions, Col. 4, Lines 1-6, having associated means and variances for particular environments, Col. 3, Lines 6-16*) (*for further reference discussion of PMC, see the Gales et al reference in the included PTO-892*). These probability distributions are acquired in particular noise environments, and thus, indicate a likelihood or probability of a user being in those particular environments (*comparison of a current noise environment to previous noise environment models, Col. 5, Lines 36-47*). Komori also discloses the ability to store a plurality of noise models for different user noise environments (*Col. 4, Lines 1-25*). Thus, since Komori teaches a process for speech recognition model adaptation using noise model distributions that are indicative of the probability of particular user noise environments, the examiner maintains that Komori discloses the claimed "probability value associated with a probability of the user being in a particular acoustic environment."

It is also worth pointing out that even though the "probability value associated with a probability of the user being in a particular acoustic environment" limitation was addressed in

the Final Office action from 5/7/2007 as was pointed out above, this limitation is not required in the claimed invention. Specifically, the probability value argued by the applicant is referred to *in the alternative* in claims 1, 13, and 21 (“*at least one of*”, *Claim 1, line 3; Claim 13, line 5; and Claim 21, 4*), thus this limitation, although addressed in the Final Office Action, did not need to be addressed provided that either of the other 2 limitations were taught by the prior art of record. In this case, Komori explicitly discloses microphone characteristic adaptation data (*Col. 5, Lines 13-24*), which was pointed out in the Final Office Action on Page 3, and corresponds to the claimed “data related to...at least one of a...transducer”. This alternative claim language was also explicitly cited in the final Office Action from 5/7/2007 (Page 3). Thus, particularly for this reason also, the examiner notes that the final rejection from 5/7/2007 was proper.

Therefore, in summary, the examiner notes that because:

- (a.) the added limitation “compensating a speech recognition model based on the user profile” in the amendment from 12/14/2006 was previously unclaimed and changed the claim scope,
- (b.) the Komori et al reference discloses the claimed “probability value associated with a probability of the user being in a particular acoustic environment” in the form of a plurality of probability distributions used in parallel model combination, and
- (c.) the claimed invention refers to the “probability value associated with a probability of the user being in a particular acoustic environment” in the alternative;

the finality of the Office Action from 5/7/2007 was proper. The examiner, however, will update the below rejection to include points of the above response directed to PMC. Also, this

Office Action will be Non-final even though the presented claims in the RCE would have been finally rejected in the last Office Action using the same prior art (*i.e., unchanged claim scope*) in order to provide the applicant the opportunity to further consider the above remarks.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1-4, 8-9, 13, 15, 18-19, 21-23, and 27-29** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Komori et al (*U.S. Patent: 7,050,974*) in view of Besling et al (*U.S. Patent: 6,363,348*).

With respect to **Claims 1, 13, and 21**, Komori recites:

A memory that stores user voice data and data related to at least one of a communication device, transducer, vocal information, and a probability value associated with a probability of the user being in a particular acoustic environment (*model holding unit, Col. 2, Lines 25-34; Col. 3, Lines 24-30; and adaptation data types, Col. 5, Lines 3-35; and parallel model combination utilizing environmental noise models corresponding to Gaussian probability distributions that are indicative of a likelihood or probability of a user being in a particular environment, Col. 3, Lines 6-16; Col. 4, Line 1-6; and Col. 5, Lines 1-47; and plurality of stored noise models, Col. 4, Lines 1-25*);

A controller coupled with the memory that determines the data of the at least one communications device, transducer, vocal information, and acoustic environmental data and then compensates at least one speech recognition model to reflect the user data (*speech recognition model adaptation unit, Col. 3, Lines 24-30; and Col. 5, Lines 3-35*);

A communication device that receives speech utterances over a network (*network communication means, Col. 2, Lines 10-14; Fig. 1, Element 300; and Abstract*); and

A speech recognizer that recognizes the speech utterances by using the at least one compensated speech recognition model (*speech recognition unit, Fig. 1, Element 203; and speech recognition performed using adapted models, Col. 4, Lines 61-66*).

Although Komori discloses a speech recognition adaptation system and method that adapts a speech recognition model based on user parameters including speaker and environment parameters, Komori does not recite a controller that receives a stored user profile and updates a stored recognition model based on the user profile. Besling, however, recites a retrieving means that retrieves a basic recognition model from memory, retrieves an adaptation profile identified by a user ID (*user profile*), and, adapts a recognition model under control of the adaptation profile (*Col. 7, Line 35- Col. 8, Line 55*).

Komori and Besling are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in speech recognition model adaptation. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Komori with the adaptation model storage and retrieving means taught by Besling in order to implement more efficient speech recognition model storage that only requires storing one basic model of a given type and smaller adaptation profiles (*Besling, Col. 4, Line 67- Col. 5, Line 2*).

With respect to **Claims 2 and 22**, Komori further recites:

The transducer data includes a distortion value related to a transducer of a mobile communications device (*portable telephone, Col. 1, Lines 17-24; Col. 2, Lines 15-24; and microphone distortion, Col. 5, Lines 13-24*).

With respect to **Claims 3 and 23**, Komori further recites:

The acoustic environmental data includes a background noise value that corresponds to an operating environment of a mobile communications device (*portable telephone, Col. 1, Lines 17-24; Col. 2, Lines 15-24; and noise distortion, Col. 3, Lines 24-30; Col. 5, Lines 3-12*).

With respect to **Claim 4**, Komori further recites:

The vocal information includes a distortion value related to an end user associated with a mobile communications device (*portable telephone, Col. 1, Lines 17-24; Col. 2, Lines 15-24; and speaker adaptation, Col. 5, Lines 25-34*).

With respect to **Claims 8 and 27**, Komori teaches speech recognition performed at a network server (*Fig. 1, Element 200*), while Besling recites the use of HMM speech models (*Col. 2, Lines 60-67*).

With respect to **Claims 9 and 28**, Komori teaches speech recognition performed at a network server system (*Fig. 1, Element 200*) having environment, speaker pronunciation, and microphone adaptation elements, and feature a storing means in communication with a speech recognizer (*Col. 3, Lines 24-30; Col. 5, Lines 3-35; and Fig. 1*).

With respect to **Claims 15 and 29**, Komori recites:

The acoustic environmental data is determined using at least one microphone in an end user's environment (*microphone for speech input, Fig. 1, Element 101; and Col. 5, Lines 13-24*).

With respect to **Claim 18**, Komori discloses:

The vocal information represents a variability that exists in vocal tract shapes among speakers of a group (*speaker-specific adaptation data that would differentiate a particular speaker's voice from other speech recognition network users, Col. 5, Lines 25-34*).

With respect to **Claim 19**, Komori discloses:

The controller communicates with a memory that stores various acoustic environmental models and various features of a specific type of mobile device (*portable telephone, Col. 1, Lines 17-24; Col. 2, Lines 15-24; and model holding unit, Col. 2, Lines 25-34; Col. 3, Lines 24-30; and adaptation data types, Col. 5, Lines 3-35*).

5. **Claims 5, 6, and 25** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Komori et al in view of Besling et al and further in view of Kanevsky et al (*U.S. Patent: 6,442,519*).

With respect to **Claim 5**, Komori in view of Besling teaches the speech recognition model adaptation system utilizing microphone, speaker, and environmental noise data, as applied to Claim 1. Komori in view of Besling does not teach that the aforementioned data is provided by a personal computer, however Kanevsky teaches a personal computer used to receive speech data (*Col. 4, Lines 18-46*).

Komori, Besling, and Kanevsky are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in speech recognition model adaptation. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Komori in view of Besling with the use of a personal computer for receiving speech data as taught by Kanevsky in

order to expand the amount of speech data available for improved speech recognition by utilizing a personal computer connected to a network to receive speaker data (*Kanevsky, Col. 3, Lines 10-35*).

With respect to **Claims 6 and 25**, Kanevsky further teaches a PDA for receiving speech data (*Col. 4, Lines 18-46*).

6. **Claims 7 and 26** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Komori et al in view of Besling and further in view of Hunt et al (*U.S. Patent: 6,094,476*).

With respect to **Claims 7 and 26**, Komori in view of Besling teaches the speech recognition model adaptation system utilizing microphone, speaker, and environmental noise data, as applied to Claims 1 and 21. Komori in view of Besling does not teach that the aforementioned data is provided through a satellite communications system, however Hunt teaches such a satellite communications system (*Col. 4, Lines 16-23*).

Komori, Besling, and Hunt are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in speech recognition model adaptation. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Komori in view of Besling with the use of a satellite communications system as taught by Hunt in order to provide a practical variation of a cellular phone network that allows a user to access voice mail through recognized speech commands (*Hunt, Col. 4, Lines 16-33*).

7. **Claim 10, 17, and 30-31** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Komori et al in view of Besling et al and further in view of Heck et al (*U.S. Patent: 5,950,157*).

With respect to **Claim 10**, Komori in view of Besling teaches the speech recognition model adaptation server system utilizing microphone, speaker, and environmental noise data, as applied to Claim 8. Komori in view of Besling does not specifically teach a means of updating a speaker model to reflect a specific type of communications device, however Heck teaches such an updating means (*Col. 9, Line 30- Col. 10, Line 48*).

Komori, Besling, and Heck are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in speech recognition model adaptation. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Komori in view of Besling with the speaker recognition model adaptation means taught by Heck in order to implement a robust speaker recognition system that can function in the presence of handset mismatches (*Heck, Col. 2, Lines 5-9*).

With respect to **Claims 17 and 30**, Komori in view of Besling teaches the speech recognition model adaptation system utilizing microphone, speaker, and environmental noise data, as applied to Claim 13. Komori in view of Besling does not specifically suggest that the microphone (transducer) data is a distortion value based on a difference between an actual transducer and a response characteristic of a training transducer, however Heck teaches such a distortion value that relates to transducer data (*Col. 10, Lines 9-48*).

Komori, Besling, and Heck are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in speech recognition model adaptation. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Komori in view of Besling with the transducer distortion scores taught by Heck in order to implement a robust

speaker recognition system that can function in the presence of handset mismatches (*Heck, Col. 2, Lines 5-9*).

With respect to **Claim 31**, Komori in view of Besling teaches the speech recognition model adaptation system utilizing microphone, speaker, and environmental noise data, as applied to Claim 21. Komori in view of Besling does not specifically teach a means of updating a speaker model to reflect a specific type of communications device, however Heck teaches such an updating means (*Col. 9, Line 30- Col. 10, Line 48*).

Komori, Besling, and Heck are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in speech recognition model adaptation. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Komori in view of Besling with the speaker recognition model adaptation means taught by Heck in order to implement a robust speaker recognition system that can function in the presence of handset mismatches (*Heck, Col. 2, Lines 5-9*).

8. **Claims 11-12, 20, and 32** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Komori et al in view of Besling et al and further in view of in view of Cilurzo et al (*U.S. Patent: 6,434,526*).

With respect to **Claim 11**, Komori in view of Besling teaches the speech recognition model adaptation server system utilizing microphone, speaker, and environmental noise data, as applied to Claims 1 and 21. Komori in view of Besling does not teach personal user account administrative information, however Cilurzo teaches such account information (*Col. 5, Lines 27-64*).

Komori, Besling, and Cilurzo are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in speech recognition. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Komori in view of Besling with the user account information taught by Cilurzo in order to provide multiple users with access to a network speech recognizer having a capacity that can be expanded dynamically (*Cilurzo, Col. 2, Lines 22-51*).

With respect to **Claims 12 and 32**, Komori in view of Besling teaches the speech recognition model adaptation system utilizing microphone, speaker, and environmental noise data, as applied to Claims 1 and 21. Komori in view of Besling does not teach the ability to select a specific speech recognition network, however Cilurzo teaches such a selection ability (*Col. 5, Lines 4-26*).

Komori, Besling, and Cilurzo are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in speech recognition. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Komori in view of Besling with the ability to select a specific speech recognition network as taught by Cilurzo in order to provide multiple users with access to a speech recognizer having a capacity that can be expanded dynamically (*Cilurzo, Col. 2, Lines 22-51*).

With respect to **Claim 20**, Cilurzo teaches the user account information as applied to claim 11.

9. **Claim 14** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Komori in view of Besling and further in view of Ranzino (*U.S. Patent: 6,281,811*).

With respect to **Claim 14**, Komori in view of Besling teaches the speech recognition model adaptation system utilizing microphone, speaker, and environmental noise data, as applied to Claim 13. Komori in view of Besling does not teach the identification of a user device according to an RF ID tag, however Ranzino teaches such a means for user device identification (*RF ID, Col. 4, Lines 31-42*).

Komori, Besling, and Ranzino are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in speech recognition systems. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Komori in view of Besling with the RF ID tag taught by Ranzino in order to provide a means for easily identifying a particular user to communicate information related to that user's preferences (*Ranzino, Col. 1, Lines 56-61; and Col. 4, Lines 31-42*).

10. **Claim 16** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Komori et al in view of Besling et al and yet further in view of Byers (*U.S. Patent: 6,219,645*).

With respect to **Claim 16**, Komori in view of Besling teaches the speech recognition model adaptation system utilizing microphone, speaker, and environmental noise data, as applied to Claim 13. Komori in view of Besling does not specifically suggest a plurality of microphones that are initiated as an end user walks in between the microphones, however Byers teaches such a plurality of microphones (*Col. 3, Lines 11-35; Col. 4, Line 66- Col. 5, Line 12; and Col. 12, Lines 30-56*).

Komori, Besling, and Byers are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in speech recognition. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill

in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Komori in view of Besling with the multiple microphone speech recognition system taught by Byers in order to allow a user to control multiple ASR devices while providing mobility through a room or environment (*Byers, Col. 1, Line 65- Col. 2, Line 7*).

11. **Claim 24** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Komori et al in view of Besling et al and yet further in view of Sönmez et al (*U.S. Patent: 5,745,872*).

With respect to **Claim 24**, Komori in view of Besling teaches the speech recognition model adaptation system utilizing microphone, speaker, and environmental noise data, as applied to Claim 13. Although Komori recites receiving adaptation data from a wireless telephone (*wireless telephone, Col. 1, Lines 17-24; Col. 2, Lines 15-24; and multiple data types, Col. 5, Lines 3-35*), Komori does not specifically suggest that the wireless telephone is a cellular telephone, however Sönmez teaches speech recognition model adaptation using a cellular phone (*Col. 2, Lines 1-7*).

Komori, Besling, and Sönmez are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in speech recognition model adaptation. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Komori in view of Besling with the use of speech recognition model adaptation for a cellular phone as taught by Sönmez in order to adapt speech data to changing cellular phone environments (*Sönmez, Col. 2, Lines 1-7 and 29-36*).

Conclusion

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

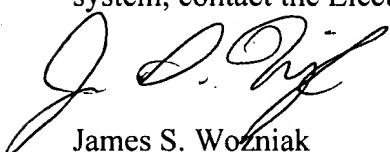
Gong (*U.S. Patent: 6,980,912*)- discloses a means for determining environmental probability in speech recognition model adaptation.

Gales et al (*"Robust Continuous Speech Recognition Using Parallel Model Combination, "* 1996)- describes the standard parallel model combination process.

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James S. Wozniak whose telephone number is (571) 272-7632. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th, 7:30-5:00, F, 7:30-4, Off Alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Edouard can be reached at (571) 272-7603. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



James S. Wozniak
8/2/2007